

Carol M. Desrosiers

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June 19, 2008

Chairman Thomas S. Burack
NH Site Evaluation Committee
c/o NH Dept. of Environmental Services
P.O. Box 95; 29 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03302-0095

NH DEPT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

JUN 23 2008

RECEIVED

**RE: OFFICIAL COMMENTS FOR RECORDS
TG GAS COMPRESSOR PROJECT – PELHAM, NH**

Dear Chairman Burack:

I wish to make official comments to be considered regarding the above project.

NON-NOTIFICATION:

I have lived at the present location, 88 Mammoth Road, Windham, NH, since 1987, over 30 years, and am an abutter to the project (separated by Beaver Brook and high-water lands who no one may own). I did not receive any correspondence from either Tennessee Gas or FERC regarding this project when required mailings were sent. My property information is readily available on-line at the Town of Windham, NH, web site. My neighbor, Paul Masellas of 86 Mammoth Road (also an abutter) additionally did not receive notification which I confirmed with him yesterday in person. I spoke with a FERC representative, David Hanobic, and he corroborated that the two of us were not on the list provided to him by TG. I became aware of what the project entails three days ago when a neighbor approached me. Speaking with a TG representative two days ago, my property will be within 600 feet of the facility.

INFRINGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PARK LOCATION TO TWO OTHER JURISDICTIONS/NUMBER OF RESIDENCES AFFECTED:

The Town of Pelham, NH, has located an industrial park at the end of its border, encroaching upon two other towns, Hudson and Windham, with different zoning. Said towns have no power or authority to approve the project through their respective planning and zoning boards. According to the EA, there are 181 residences just within a half-mile radius. As stated below in the EA, the noise will reach "up to almost a mile" which means there are more residences that will be affected. These residents will no doubt ask for abatements from their respective towns which will be a loss of tax revenues which must be offset by other town taxpayers.

EFFECTS OF NOISE ON HUMANS AND WILDLIFE OUTSIDE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL" SITE:

In the EA, it states, "Although we see that the impacts would be below 55 dBA Ldn, there would be a large increase in ambient noise up to almost a mile from the compressor station. In addition, while the compressor station is proposed to be located within a "industrial" site, the nighttime noise levels are very, very low and thus nighttime noise increases of greater than 20 dBA are possible. A 10 dBA increase in noise is perceived by the human ear as a doubling of noise. During nighttime operations, we have a potential fourfold increase in perceived noise. During daytime operations, this impact would be less pronounced; however, increases from 6-10 dBA are estimated. This is of concern due the number of residents impacted, as well as elderly residents who may have health concerns."

In various studies available on the Internet, there are adverse physical and physiological effects from noise and prolonged periods of exposure to both humans and wildlife, which are detrimental. The noise level will vary with the size of the compressor, the distance from it, and it changes with shifts in wind direction and intensity. There is no need for any noise, as it can be easily mitigated.

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NOISE CAN BE MITIGATED EFFECTIVELY:

Noise from compressors can be mitigated most effectively by treating each significant noise source: gas turbines or engines, compressors, exhaust outlets and air inlets, and cooling and ventilation fans. Abatement may involve changing the blades on fans, which can change the frequency of sound emitted, thereby removing the annoying tones. Engine noise can be muffled using automotive-type mufflers, or by housing the engines in acoustically insulated structures. Also, the entire compressor can be housed in an acoustically insulated building. If noise mitigation measures are installed when the site is constructed, rather than attempting to abate the noise after the equipment is installed, the costs to TG will be much more affordable. (Source: <http://www.earthworksaction.org/noiseresources.cfm>)

SOLUTION:

Due to the number of residents in the 1-mile radius (although in the studies read, it stated the noise may reach 3-4 miles depending on various factors), if the project is approved, Tennessee Gas can decide to be a good neighbor and install noise mitigation instead of becoming a noise polluter. The 55+ community, Whispering Pines in Windham, which will view the facility across Beaver Brook, will face the brunt of hearing the 55-decibel noise. The community does not need to be exposed to such a health hazard. Having perused the Internet, I found a story that Tennessee Gas did just this for one person in Nassau, New York. If the company can do that for just one person, why can't it do it for over 181 residences?

Sincerely,


Carol M. Desrosiers